

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A very heavy rain storm prevailed throughout the New England States on Saturday, causing immense damage to railroads and mill property. Land slides are reported on several railroads in New York and Massachusetts, seriously impeding regular traffic. The storm appears to have extended from New Jersey to New Hampshire, and all the streams along its track have either overflowed their banks or are reported to be rising rapidly. Many bridges, dams and mills have been swept away or badly damaged, and several towns and villages are partially submerged. Seven persons are reported to have been drowned at Norwich, Conn. At present it is impossible to estimate the full extent of the damage, as but few details can be obtained, owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication.

A desperate attempt was made to rob the First National Bank of Chambersburg, Pa., Friday night by two men, who accompanied the cashier to the bank under pretence of desiring to make a deposit. The thieves assaulted and gagged the cashier, and succeeded in securing a package containing thirty thousand dollars. The cashier, however, succeeded in giving an alarm, and the thieves were intercepted in their flight, and one of them captured, upon whom was found the stolen package.

Gen. Crook's expedition against the Sioux and Cheyennes, under the lead of Crazy Horse, has returned to old Fort Reno after destroying an Indian supply camp near the mouth of Little Powder river. Gen. Crook strongly urges the transfer of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands to the Missouri river.

The eruption of Vesuvius continues with unabated vigor. On Saturday the smoke was still abundant and reflected at intervals the glare from the fire which is in the crater. No lava has appeared as yet.

Mr. L. K. Lippincott, the husband of "Grace Greenwood," has been dismissed from his position as Recorder of the General Land Office by order of Secretary Chandler for pecuniary reasons.

The new route between Philadelphia and New York via the New Jersey Central, Delaware and North Pennsylvania railroads, has been completed, and will be open for traffic on the 1st of May.

The machinists employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad have been subjected to an additional reduction of ten per cent. The men will work at the reduced rate. The well known Cozen's Hotel, at West Point, has been presented to the Governors of the New York Hospital to be used as a home for convalescents.

Thus far it is certain that the damaging allegations against Schenck made by Lyon are as yet unshaken by Stewart's testimony.

Gen. N. W. Watkins died at his residence in Morley, Mo., last Monday. The general, who was in his eighty-first year, was a half brother of Henry Clay.

Peregrine Davis, esq., a prominent citizen of Port Tobacco, Maryland, died there last week.

A remarkable degree of religious interest has recently been developed at the University of Virginia.

John Travers, of Baltimore, has been appointed clerk of the National Democratic Committee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Advices from China state that one export and two interior towns have been opened to commerce. The announcement that Russia and the United States support the claims of Germany for indemnity for the piratical attack on the ship *Albatross* creates surprise. The *Albatross* is now proceeding at Yunnan, although the British Commissioners have not yet arrived. The ratifications of the Peruvian treaty were exchanged January 17th. Russia is making steady advances into Chinese territory, having established a settlement in Manchuria on the right bank of the Amoor. The Formosans have attacked a Chinese garrison and killed two hundred and fifty soldiers. Fresh troubles have broken out in the Province of Chinkiang. Six hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Osaka and three hundred at Kuzohi, Japan. The new postal route between Japan and the United States takes effect April 1st. The decline in silver causes much uneasiness in commercial circles. The treaty with Korea opens three ports to the Japanese.

A Brownsville dispatch says the commander of the United States gunboat *Rio Bravo* has loaned a quantity of gunpowder to General Labarra, the Mexican commandant at Matamoras, at the suggestion of Mr. Wilson, U. S. Consul at that place, but his action had been disapproved of by General Potter. General Diaz was expected to attack Matamoras on Saturday night. Two United States soldiers were murdered by Mexicans near Ringgold Barracks, and a party of Mexicans, who were lodged in the Starr county jail, charged with the crime, had been attacked by a party of soldiers, who killed one of the Mexicans and wounded two others.

The foreign Powers have received assurances from Servia of her pacific intentions. The Montenegrins in the insurgent ranks have refused to obey the summons of their Prince to return to their homes.

The American Episcopal Church in Rome was consecrated on Saturday in the presence of a large concourse. Bishop Littlejohn, of the Diocese of New Jersey, assisted at the service.

The Nicol Case.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "The House Committee on Courts of Justice, in addition to the onerous duties ordinarily imposed upon them, have, for the past two months, had under consideration the charges preferred against Judge Aylett Nicol, of Prince William county, by Wm. Davies. The prosecution has been represented by Judge Thomas Smith, and the defense by Mr. John M. Forbes, both able and zealous counsel.

"Much evidence has been taken, but protracted and vexatious delays have occurred consequent upon the difficulty of getting witnesses before the committee. For several weeks the committee has found it necessary to meet twice a day, and frequently one or more members of the committee have been kept on duty taking evidence during the sessions of the House.

"On yesterday it became evident that the evidence could not be finished in time for any action thereupon this session, either by the committee or by the House. The taking of evidence was continued during the day and late hour last night. The committee was determined to take all the evidence possible to day, and to make report to the House that it is impossible to close the evidence and to report conclusions at this session.

"The committee will ask that the evidence so far taken be printed, and that the case be continued for further evidence and for final action, at the next session of the General Assembly. Of course, under the circumstances, the committee have neither formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused."

Justice Brown, of Fairfax county, was engaged to-day in trying the case of Quander, colored, for forging the name of Mr. Trux.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, March 24.—Capt. Wm. H. Fowler, to-day, tendered his resignation as a member of the House of Delegates, from Alexandria, in the following note:

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
RICHMOND, VA., March 23, 1876.
Hon. Marshall Hanger, Speaker of the House of Delegates:

SIR:—As the state of my private affairs renders it necessary that I should give them my entire attention I hereby resign my position as delegate from Alexandria. With sentiments of the highest regard for you and the body over which you preside, I am, very respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM H. FOWLE.

Capt. Fowler will move from the Alexandria district soon and go to Staunton to engage in business. He takes with him the best wishes of the members of both Houses for his success. It had been his intention of resigning long since, but he held on as long as an investigation was talked of, and when that was all over he resigned. I am assured by many members of that body, that had there been any investigation, he would never have been expelled, as his case was an entirely different one from that of Judge Stevens, and it was not proved that he was in the habit of gambling, and indeed had not played until he got out of a scrape. Fully more than half of the members of the House have done far more gambling than Capt. Fowler. The Senate also adopted a resolution removing Judge Stevens from office, and fixing upon the 27th as the time for the election of his successor. A writ for a new election in Alexandria will be issued by the Speaker to-morrow. Judge Stevens intends to run for the Senate from Nelson county against Senator Smith, and his friends state that he expects to beat him.

The Nicol committee is still in session. From all reports the charges against Judge Nicol are without foundation, and he will be fully exonerated.

The committee of conference in regard to the disagreement between the Senate and House in regard to the James River and Kanawha Canal, to-day, reported in favor of a railroad to Clifton Forge, (in substance the Senate amendment,) and the House adopted the report by a vote of 57 to 30.

The Landon services have been largely attended, and it is thought that the number of confirmations will exceed those of any previous years.

The Richmond Amateur Opera Company, Mr. Scholer's President, have decided to give the opera of *Ernani*, after Lent. Senator Cochrane's friends here state that he will be next Governor of Virginia. Daniel and George will be also urged. It is beyond all doubt to be between these three. This is conceded by all politicians.

"After a fashion," the Legislature has disposed of all the important business before them. I heard one of the leading and ablest members of the House say to another to-day, "I would go home better satisfied if we had left the State finances in a better condition." There is too much truth in that declaration.

Senator C. T. Smith, of Nelson, is summoned to appear before the police court to-morrow to show cause why he should not be fined \$50 for fast driving.

STRONGBOW.

Fairfax County News.

The operations of the thieves in Fairfax county, Virginia, during the past winter have not only been annoying to the farmers but the property stolen has occasioned them pretty heavy losses, which they are neither able nor willing to sustain. At this season of the year there is no yield from their lands, and what marketable goods they have on hand afford them the chief means of supplying the necessary funds to meet the ordinary expenses of their families. To be deprived of these by the depredations of the thieves is a severe deprivation upon those who not only work honestly but industriously to secure a livelihood. Neither are those hardy tillers of the soil disposed to quietly sit down, fold their hands and permit their property to be stolen without making inquiry into the matter and endeavoring to ferret out the thieves. In winter they have an abundance of leisure time, and within the past fortnight much of it has been devoted to locating these robbers and securing proof of their guilt. Their diligence has been rewarded in one instance certain. At Mr. John Trux's place, known as Woodlawn, they have been frequent victims during the past three months, and the amount of property lost can scarce be told. About \$75 worth of poultry was taken, a large quantity of lard, sardines and sausage; but when he regarded his little son of the silver chain that the young boy had hoarded away for use at some future time. A portion of this, however, he was fortunate in recovering. He kept watch for the thieves, and determining to exercise all the vigilance possible, employed a Mr. Wilkerson to assist him in capturing them. After plotting and counterplotting, in which his detective showed considerable judgment, they succeeded in securing two of the guilty ones, with some of their plunder. They proved to be a colored woman, named Susanah Quander, and her son, Thomas Quander, two persons who had not only received the charitable attention of the farmers in that vicinity, but had been frequently assisted in their efforts to obtain what the country people were obtaining—no honest living. The accused were taken before Esquire J. Owen Kirby last Thursday, when the boy was punished by whipping and his mother fined \$100, or, in default, one year in jail.

From the developments since the arrest, it appears that Trux and probably others have been carrying, unknowingly, their own poultry to market, for these parties, where they sold it and quietly pocketed the money. They would ask the farmers coming to the city to give them their wares transportation, which they generally did, and it has since been proven in the case of Mr. Trux that on a number of occasions he came to town for Mr. Quander the next morning the chickens that she and her son stole from him the night previous. These persons were always regarded as honest, but since their conviction other farmers think they can trace goods that have mysteriously disappeared from their houses to the same hands.

But this does not end the despoils against the name and pocket of Mr. Trux, for he has made the discovery that some person by means of forged orders has been dealing extensively at a grocery in Alexandria, Va., and he has been called upon to settle the account. This led to the discovery of the fraud, which it is expected will be entirely unearthed at an early day and the culprits brought to justice.—*Washington Republican.*

PERSONAL DIFFICULTY.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says: "The matter between Senator Smith and Mr. Hubbard, of Buckingham, has not yet been adjusted. Mr. Hubbard has not made any apology, and I hear intends to make none. I however yet hope there will be an amicable arrangement. The trouble arose from the published views of Mr. Smith on the tobacco question, which contained an expression construed by Mr. Hubbard to mean that Smith charged him (Hubbard) with supporting State inspectors because some of the inspectors are from Buckingham county. Mr. Hubbard said it was false, and he believed Smith knew it was false when he stated it. Mr. Smith demanded an apology to a note to Mr. Hubbard, from which note Mr. Hubbard had the right to infer that Smith in his publication intended no reflection upon him. Friends of both gentlemen are trying to make the matter up.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Virginia Senate, when the resolution for the removal of Judge Stevens came up, Mr. Smith, without any remarks, presented Judge Stevens' demurrer.

Mr. Marshall demanded the pending question, which was ordered; and being taken, the House resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Bazley, Bland, Clark, Claughton, Cochran, Critcher, Daniel, Duffield, Eastham, Elliott, Eubank, Finney, Gayle, Greener, Grimsley, Hairston, Herndon, Hinton, Hurt, Johnson, Lawson, Marshall, Newberry, Nunn, Penn, Powell, Quisenberry, Sinclair, Sloop, Spitzer, Tanner, Ward, Wood, and Wortham—34.

Noes.—Messrs. Allan and Stevens—2.

Abstent or not voting.—Messrs. Dawson, Dickerson, Lathrop, Maddox, Moffatt, Smith, and Terry—7.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. Smith asked that he be excused from voting, and said: "It is well known to this body that I am not in the habit of shirking any representative duty, especially on a grave question like the one now pending, and an explanation from me is due to the Senate, my constituents, and myself. Before this unfortunate affair had become public I advised Judge Stevens to resign, being assured from newspaper reporters of this city and other places that if it were done, so far as they were concerned, there the matter should end. On account of such advice Judge Stevens has been so offended, and for that and other reasons has quit speaking to me. Therefore, delicately situated as I am, if I should vote against the removal Judge Stevens, might misconstrue my motive, and if I were to vote for it (Stevens') personal friends and relatives in Nelson and elsewhere might impute to me resentful and improper reasons for such a course. This personal feature of the matter is the sole reason I do not care to vote, and I have not said and never shall say how I would have voted."

Mr. Hinton subsequently presented a joint resolution for the election of a judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Judge Stevens on the 27th of March at 1 o'clock p. m. The Senate bill to provide for a separate vote on the amendments to the Constitution, was passed by the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Bland, Claughton, Cochran, Duffield, Elliott, Finney, Greener, Grimsley, Hurt, Johnson, Lawson, Marshall, Newberry, Nunn, Penn, Quisenberry, Sinclair, Sloop, Smith, Spitzer, Tanner, Ward, Wood, and Wortham—23.

Noes.—Messrs. Bazley, Clark, Critcher, Daniel, Dawson, Eastham, Eubank, Hairston, Herndon, Johnson, and Powell—11.

In the House of Delegates a bill has been passed to authorize the trustees of the Front Royal Academy to appropriate the fund arising from the sale of said academy to the erection of a public free school building at Front Royal.

The House bill to provide for the payment of chemists and experts for their services in the case of the Commonwealth against Lloyd, of Loudoun county, was rejected.

A bill was passed for the relief of J. H. Nelson, administrator of William M. Hume, deceased, late Sheriff of Fauquier county; also for the relief of the sureties of S. F. G. Beale, late Treasurer of Fauquier county.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the report on the Second Auditor's office and Register of General Land Office was returned. Passed bills:

For the relief of J. H. Nelson, of Fauquier; amending the charter of Lebanon, Nelson county; concerning Board of Visitors of Blacksburg College and curators of Hampton Academy; dividing counties into magisterial districts; extending corporate limits of Bowling Green, Caroline county; distributing proceeds of sale of Front Royal Academy; for the relief of Beale, late Sheriff of Fauquier; for the relief of Phillips, late Treasurer of Curry county. Mr. Hinton offered a resolution requesting the clerk of the Senate to furnish a copy of the statement of Senators who voted for the removal of Judge George S. Stevens, giving their reasons for such action. Mr. Johnson, of Richmond, opposed, and Mr. Allan, of Farmville, advocated the resolution, insisting that it was the right of Judge Stevens to claim that much at the hands of the Senate. Rejected. House bill in relation to compensate county treasurers, was passed.

The bill to incorporate the Jennings' Association, was passed.

In the House of Delegates, a joint resolution was offered, requesting the Auditor of Public Accounts to set apart public free school funds. Senate bill appropriating the public revenue for 1876, was debated and passed.

The House agreed to the Senate resolution to elect a Judge of the County Court of Nelson on March 27th.

The bill for the repeal of the charter of the Southern Association for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the South, reported from the committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass, was ordered to its engrossment and third reading.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Alexandria Abattoir Company, was passed.

A bill was passed to define the corporate rights, &c., of the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont Railroad Company; also to incorporate the Orange Courthouse and Harrisonburg Railroad Company; also House bill to provide for a special election of a Commonwealth's Attorney for Prince William county.

The Tax Bill.

The tax bill has passed both houses of the General Assembly. The tax on real and personal property remains fifty cents on the hundred dollars' value.

The provision allowing county courts to exempt persons from capitation tax on account of bodily infirmity was struck out. The party must now show his inability to pay by reason of bodily infirmity.

The bill puts sleighs on the same footing as buggies and other wheeled vehicles and places sawing machines in the category with clocks, &c.

It places cord wood, hoop poles, and staves on the same footing with tilled timbers and bark, but exempts cord wood, bark, and timber if felled or cut by the land owner.

It is required that the tax-payer shall exhibit and make oath to a list of all bonds, notes, and other evidences of debt due and payable to such person in excess of \$100; the amount of such bonds, notes, and other evidences of debt under \$100 each to be given in under oath in the aggregate; which list shall be signed by the commissioner and retained by the tax payer.

The clerks are required to furnish the commissioners with lists of all evidences of debts under the control of the courts, receivers, or of the commissioners, as evidenced by decrees of their courts.

The provision that when property of incorporated joint stock companies is listed and taxed as property it shall not be taxed also as a part of the capital is omitted.

No tax is to be collected for the recordation of papers authorized by the act approved 12th of February, 1876, to be recorded in the office of the Register of the Land Office.

The several clerks collecting taxes on wills and administrations, deeds, suits, and seals, are to keep an account of all taxes required to be collected by them on suits, deeds, &c., showing by whom, on what account, and when paid, and the amount paid, and transmit to the Auditor a copy of such accounts, and pay into the Treasury the amount collected, after deducting the commission allowed by law for their services; and are also required to post at the door of their respective court houses a copy of such detailed account within ten days after it is so transmitted. Any clerk failing to perform this duty shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. The act further prescribes that it shall be the duty of county and corporation courts to examine carefully these accounts and certify as to their correctness. Notaries are required to make like reports under heavy penalties.

On deeds of trust the tax is to be in proportion to the amount secured, although the same may be more than two thousand dollars. (Heretofore the tax could not exceed two thousand dollars.)

The bill allows the same remedies to collect the taxes from railroad and canal companies as heretofore. The arbitrary tax of twenty per cent, per mile is not assessed where the companies make the return.

Express and transportation companies, and all others engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers, are taxed on the gross earnings one per cent.

The bill requires telegraph companies, by their chief officers, in addition to the value of their property, to report the gross earnings and receipts of said companies at their office in this State, and impose a tax of fifty cents on the hundred dollars in value of their property, rating each mile at \$125 per mile, and twenty-five dollars per mile for each additional wire, and prohibits the said companies, their agents and employees, from transmitting messages over the wires without a license authorized by law.

The specific license tax on telegraph companies is \$250, and an additional tax of one and one half per cent, of the gross earnings of such companies; provided, though, that the tax of \$250 shall not be required of companies whose gross receipts are less than \$1,000.

A tax is imposed on appeals of the decisions of boards of supervisors the same as on appeals from the decision of a justice of the peace.

Merchants are to pay a license tax for the privilege of transacting business in this State graduated by the amount of purchases made by them during the period for which their licenses are granted.

To ascertain the amount of purchases, every merchant is to be required to state on oath the probable amount he will purchase during the continuation of his license, which amount shall in all cases be specified in the license. They are required to report on the 31st of July, October, and January, and on the 30th of April in each year, in writing, under oath, to the commissioners the amount of goods actually bought by them during the next preceding three months.

Merchants have the privilege of selling whatever remnant they may have on hand at the close of the year if they desire to discontinue business by paying on their stocks on hand; the license to be proportioned according to the length of time it has to run.

The law is so changed as to make it the duty of retailers of liquor to apply to the county court for a license, where they could heretofore have obtained it from a commissioner. It abolishes the per cent, tax on sales, and makes it a specific license tax, forfeiting absolutely the license when they do not make the return and obtain the license required by law.

If the privilege be to sell by retail only, or only to be drunk at the place of sale, then in either case the specific tax, in the country and in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and under, shall be \$50, but if in towns of over 2,000 inhabitants the tax shall in either case be \$100; and if the merchant shall desire the privilege of selling both by retail and to be drunk at the place of sale he may do so upon the payment of \$75 in the country and in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and under, and \$150 in towns of over 2,000 inhabitants.

The tax on sample-merchants remains as it was last year.

The tax on junk dealers has been changed so as to provide that "nothing contained in this section shall be construed to operate to prevent any person keeping a foundry from exchanging his new casting for old casting; provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any regularly licensed merchant in the country or in towns having a population of two thousand or less, from buying or trading for rags, old iron, or other articles of junk, unless there be a regularly licensed junk dealer within three miles of his place of business; such merchants to be subject at all times to the same condition of inspection as a regular junk dealer."

Real estate auctioneers are allowed to negotiate loans upon real estate, but for the privilege they are required to pay in addition to their regular license fifty dollars.

There is no material change in the law on the manufacture of liquors, except that grape-liquors, heretofore exempt, are brought in.

The law as to common carriers is amended so as to prevent owners of less than 500 inhabitants levying any tax upon them in addition to the State tax.

The specific license tax on every attorney at law who has been licensed for less than five years is to be fifteen dollars, and on attorneys who have been licensed and practiced for five years and more twenty-five dollars; provided that where the receipts of any attorney at law are less than \$500 per year, then he shall not be required to pay but fifteen dollars.

The specific license tax on every physician, surgeon, or dentist who has been licensed for less than five years is to be ten dollars, and on every physician, surgeon, or dentist who has been licensed and practiced for five years and more, shall be fifteen dollars.

The specific license tax to keep a livery stable in the country and in towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants is to be fifteen dollars; and in towns of two thousand inhabitants and over, twenty-five dollars; and an additional tax of fifty cents for each stall therein. And herein shall be included as stalls such space as may be necessary for a horse to stand, and in which a horse is or may be kept.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Manassas Imbroglio.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: Dear Sir: Herewith I send a true copy of the letter, charges and specifications presented to the Common Council of Manassas, March 23d, against D. W. Whiting, Mayor. I make and forward the copy by request of Colonel Robert Tansill, complainant, and George C. Rund, Clerk of the town of Manassas. There is great interest manifested in this issue by the citizens of Manassas, and an early publication will oblige every citizen very respectfully,
M. R. 25 1876. FRANK A. BEAL.

Manassas, Va., March 20, 1876. To the honorable Common Council of Manassas: Herewith I have the honor to submit charges and specifications of charges which I have deemed it my duty as a citizen and respect for law and justice to prefer against D. W. Whiting, Mayor of Manassas, and respectfully ask that your honorable body will bring the said D. W. Whiting to trial upon the charges, and that each and all the charges can be fully substantiated by competent evidence. The honor of the town and the rights of good and peaceable citizens require that Mr. Whiting should no longer have it in his power to persecute, slander, oppress and punish innocent law-abiding and honorable citizens for exercising those sacred rights guaranteed to all by the constitution of Virginia and the laws of the United States.

An official injury to the humblest individual is an insult to all, and I trust the Council will take such measures as will insure our people from further outrages by the tyrant, and thus relieve them of the disagreeable and painful necessity of appealing to the laws of the United States for the protection of their honor and rights. I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBERT TANSILL.

Charges and specifications of charges preferred by Col. Robert Tansill against D. W. Whiting, Mayor of Manassas, State of Virginia, to the Common Council of said town.

Illegal arrest and punishment of a citizen.—Specification 1st: In this that he, the said D. W. Whiting, Mayor of Manassas, did, on or about the 11th day of March, 1876, order and cause the arrest and impose a fine of twenty-five dollars on George C. Rund, a citizen of Manassas, Virginia, for expressing in the public street his disapprobation of the said D. W. Whiting's conduct as Mayor, he, the said D. W. Whiting, in arresting and imposing said fine upon the said George C. Rund as aforesaid is guilty of illegal oppression and a gross violation of the rights of the citizen of the town of Manassas, and of the first amendment to the constitution of the United States guaranteeing to every citizen the "freedom of speech" and the rights of all citizens to criticize and condemn the official acts of all public officers.

Using threats and indecent language to citizens in the public streets.—Specification 2d: In this that he, the said D. W. Whiting, Mayor of Manassas, did, on or about the 11th day of March, 1876, in the town of Manassas, approach in a threatening manner in the public street, W. B. Whill, with a cane in his hand, thrust his fist at the said Whill, and using at the same time threatening and indecent language, to wit: "You are a skunk and nasty contemptible puppy," or words to that effect, or which he, the said Whill, had given no cause whatever, all of which is in violation of the town ordinances in such cases made and provided against such indecent, violent and lawless conduct.

Drunkennes.—Specification: In this that he, the said D. W. Whiting, Mayor of Manassas, was, on or about the 11th day of March, 1876, in the town of Manassas, drunk, thereby rendering himself incapable of properly performing his official duties as Mayor, and brought reproach upon his official position, all of which is a violation of the town ordinances and laws of the town of Manassas against such conduct.
(Signed) ROBERT TANSILL.

Additional charges and specifications against D. W. Whiting, Mayor of Manassas.

Using indecent and obscene language while presiding as Mayor in his official collection.—Specification 1st: In this that he, the said D. W. Whiting, Mayor of Manassas, did, on or about the 10th day of March, 1876, while presiding in his office as Mayor, use indecent and obscene language, to wit: "Suppose I should see a man in the streets, could I not arrest him," or words to that effect, thus disgracing his office and proving that he is not worthy to hold it.

Falsehood.—Specification: In this that he, the said D. W. Whiting, Mayor of Manassas, did, on or about the 11th day of March, 1876, in his warrant for the arrest of George C. Rund, falsely charge, the said George C. Rund with inciting a riot, which charges he, the said D. W. Whiting, knew to be utterly false, and is therein guilty of willful falsehood, and using his official authority to justify and carry his personal malignity in illegally arresting and punishing the said George C. Rund.
(Signed) ROBERT TANSILL.

COMMERCIAL.

Prices of Produce in Alexandria.

WHEAT, Fine	\$1.00 @ 4.25
Superfine	50 @ 5.25
Extra	6.00 @ 6.40
Family	7.00 @ 7.75
Barley	8.00 @ 8.10
WHEAT, common to fair	1.00 @ 1.20
Good to prime	1.35 @ 1.45
Choice	1.45 @ 1.55
CORN, white	9.50 @ 9.75
Mixed	9.00 @ 9.50
Yellow	8.00 @ 8.50
Red	2.25 @ 2.50
RYE	0.75 @ 0.85
OATS	0.45 @ 0.50
TURKEYS, dressed	0.13 @ 0.15
CHICKENS	0.40 @ 0.50
BUTTER, prime	0.40 @ 0.50
Common to middling	0.15 @ 0.25
EGGS	0.14 @ 0.15
IRISH POTATOES	0.40 @ 0.50
APPLES	3.50 @ 4.00
DRIED APPLES, 1 lb.	0.8 @ 0.9
PEACHES, 1 lb.	0.15 @ 0.18
Common to middling	0.15 @ 0.18
DRESSED HOGS	9.00 @ 10.00
VEAL CALVES	0.6 @ 0.7
BACON, Hams, country	0.12 @ 0.15
Western	0.10 @ 0.12
Sides	0.11 @ 0.14
LARD	0.13 @ 0.14
CLOVER SEED	11.00 @ 12.00
Timothy	3.00 @ 3.25
PLASTER, ground, per ton	3.00 @ 3.25
Ground, in bags or bulk	0.50 @ 0.60
Ground, in bags, red	0.50 @ 0.60
Lump	3.50 @ 4.00
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool)	1.15 @ 1.25
Fine	2.15 @ 2.25
Turkey Island	0.00 @ 0.40
WOOL, unwashed	0.42 @ 0.45
Washed	0.40 @ 0.45
SUMAC	1.00 @ 1.25
HAY	15.00 @ 20.00

The market for Wheat opens quiet and steady with no change in prices, the decline noted in the sales to-day being on account of quality; 102 bushels of white brought 145 and 150 and 102 bushels of white brought 145 and 150 and 102 bushels of white brought 145 and 150 and 102 bushels of white brought 145 and 150 and 102 bushels of white brought 145 and 150